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# PROSPECTUS

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*Timber Offered For Sale on*

## KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

IN IDAHO







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# PROSPECTUS

TIMBER OFFERED FOR SALE ON  
KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST  
IN IDAHO

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AN INDICATION OF THE CHARACTER OF THE TIMBER ON SALE AREAS





## LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The timber offered for sale is on the Priest River watershed in three tracts or logging chances located respectively on the Upper West Branch of Priest River, on the main Priest River just below the confluence of that stream and the Upper West Branch, and on the Lower West Branch of Priest River.

The basin of Priest River and Priest Lake is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Idaho about 20 miles east of the Idaho, Washington and Northern Railroad and extending 40 miles north of the Great Northern Railroad. Priest Lake, which is 20 miles long and from 1 to 4 miles in width, occupies the upper part of this basin. Priest River flows from the lower or southern end of the lake through a valley of flat lands and gentle slopes, emptying into the Pend Oreille River at the town of Priest River, Idaho, which is also a station on the Great Northern Railroad.

The two principal tributaries to Priest River below the lake are the Upper West Branch, which flows into Priest River at a point about 5 miles from Priest Lake and about 16 miles north of its confluence with the Pend Oreille River, and the Lower West Branch, which flows into Priest River about 4 miles north of its confluence with the Pend Oreille River.

On the Upper West Branch and an adjoining area in Moore's Creek, known as the "Upper West Branch Chance," approximately 146 million feet of timber is offered for sale, covering an area of about 11,000 acres.

On Priest River, just below the mouth of the Upper West Branch, approximately 32 million feet of timber is offered for sale in an area of about 2,240 acres, known as the "River Chance."

On the Lower West Branch approximately 66 million feet of timber is offered for sale in an area of about 5,000 acres, known as the "Lower West Branch Chance."

These areas are indicated on the accompanying map.

Conditions are exceptionally favorable for the construction of a logging railroad from the Great Northern Railroad at Priest River to reach the timber on the Upper and Lower West Branch Chances. In addition to the usual great advantages of railroad logging, such a railroad should have a large residual value at the end of cutting operations in connection with these sales, for there is approximately 200 million feet of privately owned timber interspersed with that belonging to the Government on the sale areas. Furthermore, a short extension of the railroad of about 5 miles from the Upper West Branch Chance to the foot of Priest Lake will tap a body of timber of approximately one billion feet, of which the Government owns seven hundred million. The Government timber on the lake will be sold from time to time. In addition to the merchantable timber around the lake there is also a great amount of young growth which will become merchantable in due time. A mill set on the lake at the terminus of the railroad could





handle all of the timber included in the Upper and Lower West Branch Chances and also the timber tributary to the lake when it is ready for cutting. Such a railroad would have an indefinite life serving the important agricultural development which will undoubtedly take place within the next few years following the cutting in the Priest River and Lake valley, on the 35,000 acres, approximately, of agricultural land. This agricultural area is Government land and will be open for entry after the timber is removed. Twenty-six miles of main line from the town of Priest River on the Great Northern Railroad will be required to handle the timber on the West Branch Chances. In addition to the main line approximately fifty-three miles of spurs will be required.

Priest River, below the mouth of the Upper West Branch, is admirably suited to driving and scarcely any stream improvements for that purpose will be required. The river chance must be handled by driving.

The Upper West Branch forks near the center of the logging chance and cannot be driven above this point. Below the forks it will be possible to drive the stream if considerable improvements are made, although because of low banks the stream will never be really good for the purpose.

The Lower West Branch has already been driven to some extent and can be used for this purpose, with further stream improvements, from a point in about the center of the logging chance in this watershed.

A fairly uniform winter climate is experienced in the Priest River valley, with a rather heavy snowfall, so that conditions are favorable to sleigh hauling. If the timber is transported by stream the longest driving distance will be from the forks of the Upper West Branch about 30 miles by stream to the town of Priest River on the Great Northern Railroad, and the shortest driving distance will be from the lower end of the logging chance in the Lower West Branch watershed, a distance by stream of about six miles to the town of Priest River.

Although logging by flumes has not yet been tried in Priest River valley, the cost of logging by that method has been carefully estimated on the basis of costs in other portions of Northern Idaho. If the logs are to be driven in Priest River this method of logging to the main river will be the cheapest for the Lower West Branch Chance.

The region is already quite accessible by public highways from Priest River up the main river and through the Upper and Lower West Branch country.

### **DESCRIPTION OF TIMBER AND TOPOGRAPHY**

In all three logging chances the stands of timber consist of several species. White pine and larch predominate, with a considerable amount of cedar, Douglas fir, yellow pine, spruce, and some hemlock and white fir. More than half of the timber to be cut from these stands is white pine and about one-fourth is larch.



On parts of the area considerable down timber is found. Underbrush is quite dense in places, although for nearly half of the area is almost entirely lacking.

Most of the white pine and larch in all of these logging chances is of good quality, of large size, and for timber of its size and age, not excessively defective. The yellow pine in all three logging chances is very sound, fairly clear, and of good form. The larger spruce trees usually contain some clear length, while most of the smaller trees bear small limbs nearly to the ground. The cedar saw timber is of good size and fairly sound except for the ordinary heart rot always found in large cedar.

In all three logging chances a considerable amount of the timber is found on level bottom lands along the streams or on gradual slopes. One of the important objects in selling the timber is to secure the early clearing of considerable areas of agricultural land so that it may be listed for homestead settlement. Part of the timber occurs on rolling foothills and lower mountain slopes broken by ridges and gulches. In general the logging chances are extremely easy ones.

The following table gives the estimates of the timber on the different chances, and for each the important data in regard to the number of logs per tree and per thousand feet, together with the per cent of cull.

	Upper West Branch Chance			Priest River Chance			Lower West Branch Chance		
White Pine	80,000 M.	55%		16,550 M.	51%		38,000 M.	57%	
Larch	34,000 M.	24%		11,800 M.	37%		15,700 M.	24%	
Cedar	8,000 M.	5%		1,180 M.	4%		6,400 M.	10%	
Douglas Fir	8,700 M.	6%		910 M.	3%		1,300 M.	2%	
Yellow Pine	12,300 M.	8%		1,210 M.	4%		2,800 M.	4%	
Eng. Spruce	2,800 M.	2%		450 M.	1%		2,000 M.	3%	
Total	145,800 M.	100%		32,100 M.	100%		66,200 M.	100%	
	Logs per Tree	Logs per M	% Cull	Logs per Tree	Logs per M	% Cull	Logs per Tree	Logs per M	% Cull
White Pine	5-7	10-12	10	7	8	8	6	8	8
Larch	7	8	12	7½	6	10	6½	9	10
Cedar	4½	12-14	....	4½	7	15	....	....	....
Douglas Fir	4½	12-14	....	5	15	....	....	....	....
Yellow Pine	4½	12-14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eng. Spruce	4½	12-14	....	6	12	....	....	....	....

#### ESTIMATES OF COSTS OF LOGGING

Because of the variety of topographical conditions, several methods of logging will be followed in landing the logs at the railroad or banking





grounds on the streams.

The following estimates of the cost of logging the timber in each of the chances have been carefully prepared by competent men:

**Cost of Railroad Logging—**

**Upper West Branch**

Logging Improvements:

Main railroad construction .....	\$ .63
Branch lines and spurs .....	.35
Chutes, flumes, camps, roads, etc. ....	.247

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\*\$1.227

Horse Logging:

Sawing and bucking .....	\$ .81
Swamping and skidding .....	1.95
Skidways and landings .....	.11
Handling in chutes and flumes .....	.57
Loading on cars .....	.40

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43% of timber logged and loaded by horses.....	\$3.84	
57% of timber logged and loaded by donkeys.....	3.05	
Average cost horse and donkey logging and loading.....		\$3.389
Brush disposal .....		.42
Railroad operation .....		1.22
Maintenance of way .....		.247
Unloading at pond .....		.03
Administration and supervision .....		.58
Depreciation of equipment .....		.09
Interest charges .....		.40
Taxes and insurance .....		.10
Total .....		\$7.70
Deduct for salvage, railroad, etc.....		.30
Total cost logging to pond.....		\$7.40

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\*This cost covers only construction of railway from the end of the Lower West Branch line—operation over the latter being carried as a freight charge under “Railroad Operation.”



**Cost of Railroad Logging—  
Lower West Branch**

Logging Improvements:

Main railroad construction .....	\$1.186
Branch lines and spurs .....	.388
Chutes, flumes, camps, roads, etc. ....	.162

\$1.736

Horse Logging:

Sawing and bucking .....	\$ .614
Swamping .....	.528
Skidding .....	1.037
Handling in chutes, etc. ....	.408
Loading on cars .....	.418
Building landings .....	.095

45% horse logging .....\$3.138

55% donkey logging ..... 2.44

Average cost horse and donkey logging and loading..... \$2.64

Brush disposal ..... .245

Administration, supervision, scaling excepted..... .504

Railway operation ..... .633

Maintenance of way ..... .214

Unloading at pond ..... .03

Interest charges ..... .56

Depreciation of equipment ..... .065

Insurance and taxes ..... .10

Total ..... \$6.727

Deduct for salvage, wrecking value of railroad, etc..... .425

Total cost logs to pond ..... \$6.30

**Cost of Horse Logging and Stream Driving for  
Timber on Main Priest River**

Logging Improvements:

Roads .....	\$ .28
Landings and skidways .....	.14
Camps and chutes .....	.16

Total ..... \$ .58

Sawing and bucking ..... 1.68

Swamping, skidding and tailing down on skidways..... 1.64

Decking in woods (87% of timber) ..... .23





Loading on sleighs and hauling to landing (90%).....	.98
Brush disposal, etc. ....	.16
Toting .....	.11
Driving in Priest River .....	.50
Sorting and booming .....	.50
Administration, supervision, etc. ....	.34
Interest eharges .....	.14
Total .....	\$5.86

The stumpage rates appraised in the notice of sale were determined by deducting the cost of logging, milling and other expenses, plus approximately 12 per cent profit, from the present average selling prices of lumber.

#### **Location and Area**

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington. Three units: (1) About 5,000 acres in the Lower West Branch of Priest River; (2) about 11,000 acres in Moore's Creek and the Upper West Branch of Priest River; (3) about 2,240 acres on the Main Priest River.

#### **Amount and Kinds**

(1) 66,200 M feet B. M., approximately 57 per cent white pine, and 55,000 cedar poles; (2) 145,800 M feet B. M., approximately 55 per cent white pine, and 110,000 cedar poles; (3) 32,100 M feet B. M., approximately 51 per cent white pine, and 15,500 cedar poles.

#### **Stumpage Prices**

Lowest rates accepted for saw timber per M: (1) White pine \$5.00, yellow pine \$2.00, Englemann spruce and dead white pine \$1.00, other species 50 cents; (2) same, except white pine \$3.00; (3) same, except white pine \$5.00; (1) and (2) combined, same, except white pine \$4.00; (2) and (3) combined, same, except white pine \$3.50. Lowest rates accepted for cedar poles on (1) and (2) purchased separately: 25' 6" 10 cents, 25' 7" 15 cents, 30' 6" 20 cents, 30' 7" 25 cents, 35' 7" 45 cents, 35' 8" 65 cents, 40' 7" 65 cents, 40' 8" 85 cents, 45' 8" 90 cents, 50' 8" 95 cents, 55' 8" \$1.10, 60' 8" \$1.20, 65' 8" \$1.30, 70' 8" \$1.45; on (3) and on (1) and (2) if purchased jointly: 25' 6" 15 cents, 25' 7" 15 cents, 30' 6" 30 cents, 30' 7" 40 cents, 35' 7" 70 cents, 35' 8" \$1.00, 40' 7" \$1.00, 40' 8" \$1.25, 45' 8" \$1.40, 50' 8" \$1.60, 55' 8" \$1.80, 60' 8" \$2.00, 65' 8" \$2.15, 70' 8" \$2.30; separate pole rates for (2) and (3) to govern if purchased jointly. Lowest rates all units for cedar piling 1½ cents per linear foot, shingle bolts 50 cents per cord, posts 10 cents per hundred. Rates to be readjusted by the Forester on May 1, 1917 and 1920.

#### **Deposit**

With bid \$10,000, to apply on purchase price if bid is accepted, or refunded if rejected. The entire amount may be forfeited if bid is accepted and contract and bond are not executed within the required time.



**Final Date for Bids**

Scaled bids will be received by the District Forester, Missoula, Mont., up to and including April 1, 1913, for any unit or any combination of units or for any portion of any unit. With each bid should be submitted a statement of the proposed means of logging and development, which will be considered in awarding the timber.

Before bids are submitted full information should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Newport, Wash.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.





## SAMPLE TIMBER SALE CONTRACT

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Kaniksu, Sales

Kaniksu National Forest

We, \_\_\_\_\_, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and having an office and principal place of business at \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby apply to purchase all the merchantable dead timber standing or down and all the live timber designated for cutting by a Forest officer, located on areas of about \_\_\_\_\_ acres to be definitely designated by a Forest officer before cutting begins in Sections \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ on the watershed of the \_\_\_\_\_, within the Kaniksu National Forest. The estimated amount to be cut, under the methods of marking defined in Clause 8, is: White pine, \_\_\_\_\_; larch, \_\_\_\_\_; cedar, \_\_\_\_\_; Douglas fir, \_\_\_\_\_; yellow pine, \_\_\_\_\_; Engelmann spruce, \_\_\_\_\_; together with an unestimated amount of logpole pine, white fir and hemlock saw timber, board measures, log scale, more or less, \_\_\_\_\_ cedar poles, more or less, and an unestimated amount of cedar shingle bolts, piling and posts.

If this sale is awarded to us we do hereby, in consideration of the sale of this timber to us, promise to pay to the Western Montana National Bank of Missoula, Montana (United States depository), or such other depository or officer as shall hereafter be designated, to be placed to the credit of the United States, for the timber cut prior to May 1, 1917, at the following rates and for timber cut thereafter in accordance with the terms of Clause 24: Not less than, for white pine, \_\_\_\_\_ per M; for dead white pine and Engelmann spruce, \_\_\_\_\_ per M; yellow pine, \_\_\_\_\_ per M, other species, \_\_\_\_\_ per M for saw timber; and for cedar products, the following rates: Poles, 25' 6", \_\_\_\_\_; 25' 7", \_\_\_\_\_; 30' 6", \_\_\_\_\_; 30' 7", \_\_\_\_\_; 35' 7", \_\_\_\_\_; 35' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 40' 7", \_\_\_\_\_; 40' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 45' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 50' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 55' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 60' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 65' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; 70' 8", \_\_\_\_\_; shingle bolts, \_\_\_\_\_ per cord; split posts, \_\_\_\_\_ per hundred; piling, \_\_\_\_\_ per linear foot; in advance payments of at least \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) each, excepting just in advance of a period when cutting operations will be suspended for at least four months when the size of the payment will be determined in writing by the Forest Supervisor, when called for by the Forest officer in charge, credit being given for the sums, if any, heretofore deposited with the said United States depository or officer in connection with this sale.

And we further promise and agree to cut and remove said timber in strict



accordance with the following conditions and all regulations governing timber sales prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture:

1. Timber upon valid claims and all timber to which there exists valid claim under contract with the Forest Service is exempted from this sale.

2. No timber will be cut or removed until it has been paid for.

3. No timber will be removed until it has been scaled, measured, or counted by a Forest officer.

4. No timber will be cut except from the area specified by a Forest officer. No live timber will be cut except that marked or otherwise designated by a Forest officer.

5. All merchantable timber used in buildings, skidways, bridges, construction of roads, or other improvements will be paid for at the price herein specified, excepting hemlock and white fir, which may be used without charge.

6. All cutting will be done with a saw when possible.

7. No unnecessary damage will be done to young growth designated to be left or to trees left standing, and no trees shall be left lodged in the process of felling. Undesignated trees that are badly damaged during the process of logging will be cut if required by the Forest officers, and if such damage is due to carelessness, the trees so injured will be paid for at twice the price herein specified.

8. On land designated by the Forest officer as agricultural land all timber merchantable under the terms of this application will be cut, except small patches of small material suitable for farm improvements which may be reserved, in the discretion of the Forest officer. On other land at least 75% of the merchantable larch will be reserved from cutting, but not to exceed 25% of the merchantable stand of other species will be reserved.

9. Stumps will be cut so as to cause the least possible waste, and will not be cut higher than 18 inches with the exception of larch, for which stumps will be cut not higher than 48 inches, on the side adjacent to the highest ground. These heights may be exceeded in unusual cases when, in the discretion of the Forest officer, they are not practicable.

10. All trees will be utilized for saw timber to as low a diameter in the tops as possible so as to cause the least waste, and to a minimum diameter of 6 inches for white pine and 8 inches for all other species, when merchantable in the judgment of the Forest officer; the log lengths will be varied so as to make this possible. Cedar poles will be utilized to a minimum diameter of 6 inches, subject to the terms of Clause 22.

11. Unless extension of time is granted all timber will be cut and removed on or before and none later than May 1, 1923. At least..... M. B. M. will be paid for, cut and removed on or before May 1, 1915, and at least.....M. B. M. of the remainder of the estimated amount during each year of the remaining period.

12. Timber will be scaled by the Scribner Decimal C log rule, or counted or measured as prescribed by the Forester or specifically provided in this





agreement, and, if required by the Forest officer, will be piled or skidded for sealing, measurement, or count as directed by the Forest officer.

13. All marked or designated trees and all dead timber sound enough for lumber of any merchantable grade or timbers, cedar poles, piling, shingle bolts, or posts shall be cut, excepting that white fir and hemlock saw timber and cedar shingle bolts, posts and dead cedar poles may be taken or not at the option of the purchaser. Unmarked or undesignated living trees which are cut; marked or designated trees or merchantable dead timber left uncut; timber wasted in tops, stumps, and partially sound logs; trees left lodged in the process of felling; and any timber merchantable according to the terms of this agreement which is cut and not removed from any portion of the cutting area when logging on that portion of the cutting area is completed, or is not removed from the National Forest at the expiration of this agreement, shall be sealed, measured, or counted, and paid for at double the price herein specified.

14. During the time that this agreement remains in force we will, independently, do all in our power to prevent and suppress forest fires on the sale area and in its vicinity, and will require our employees and contractors to do likewise. We hereby agree, unless prevented by circumstances over which we have no control, to place ourselves and our employees at the disposal of any authorized Forest officer for the purpose of fighting forest fires, with the understanding that if the fire does not threaten our property or the area embraced in this agreement we shall be paid for services so rendered at the rate or rates to be determined by the Forest officer in charge, which rate or rates shall correspond to the rate or rates of pay prevailing in the Kaniksu National Forest for services of a similar character at the time the services are rendered, provided, however, that if we, our employees, contractors, or subcontractors, or employees of contractors or subcontractors are directly or indirectly responsible for the origin of the fire, we shall not be paid for services so rendered.

15. So far as is reasonable all branches of the logging shall keep pace with one another, and in no instance shall the brush disposal be allowed to fall behind the cutting, except when the depth of the snow or other adequate reason makes proper disposal impossible, when the disposal of brush may, with the written consent of the Forest officer in charge, be postponed until conditions are more favorable.

16. Camps, buildings, railroads, logging roads, skid roads, log chutes, flumes, and all other improvements and structures necessary for the successful carrying on of logging operations shall be located and operated as specified in this contract and as agreed upon with the Forest officer in charge. All improvements shall be removed from National Forest lands within six months after the termination of this agreement, unless permits or easements are secured from the officer of the United States having jurisdiction and in accordance with the Federal laws for their further occupancy and use. If



not removed within such time or further occupancy and use under such permits or easements authorized, they shall become the property of the United States. It is hereby specifically agreed that in case a flume is constructed along the West Branch to Priest River a special use permit will, at the termination of the contract period, be issued to the purchaser covering its further use at an annual rental to be fixed by the Forester.

17. All telephone lines crossing the sale area will be protected as far as possible in logging operations and will be repaired immediately if injured; all roads and trails traversing the sale area, whose maintenance or repair is considered necessary by the officer in charge, which are injured or destroyed by logging operations, will be repaired and kept free from obstruction by logs, brush or debris by the purchaser, as the Forest officer shall require.

18. Defective logs and short pieces will be utilized as follows: White pine, spruce, and yellow pine logs which contain 33 1-3% or more, and logs of other species which contain 50% or more lumber of any grade commonly considered merchantable in the Inland Empire will be considered merchantable under the terms of this contract. White pine logs 8 feet long with a 6 inch top will be taken. For all other species, logs 10 feet long with an 8 inch top will be taken.

19. Larch may be long butted sufficiently in the judgment of the Forest officer to eliminate the root swelling.

20. Brush will be disposed of currently as the sale progresses in accordance with the requirements of the Forest officer, the purchaser furnishing men at the time and in the numbers required by the Forest officer to burn the brush under his personal supervision. Fire lines, not to exceed 66 feet wide, extending around the exterior boundaries of all clean-cut areas and adjoining seed blocks and strips, will be constructed by the operator as directed by the Forest officer in charge. Within said fire lines all inflammable material including all brush, reproduction, and other debris will be piled and burned. Where deemed necessary in the judgment of the Forest officer a trail not to exceed 2 feet in width cut to mineral soil will be cleared in the center of the fire line parallel to its sides. Similar fire lines will also be constructed in such places as the Forest officer may direct to break the cut-over area up into suitable units for slash burning. Within a strip 200 feet wide along the exterior boundaries of agricultural areas all non-merchantable trees over 3 inches in diameter at breast height will be cut and lopped, and all non-merchantable snags over 20 feet in height will be felled. Fire lines as above described will be constructed around patches of small material reserved for farm improvements. Upon agricultural areas the slash will be broadcast burned. Upon non-agricultural lands where clean-cutting is used all trees on the clean-cut area, both green and dead, excepting the larch and cedar marked to be left, will be slashed, including snags over 20 feet high and, in the discretion of the Forest officer, stands of young growth, consisting chiefly of hemlock over 3 inches in diameter at breast height. Before the





slash is burned all debris will be removed at least 10 feet from the butts of larch and cedar to be left. Upon non-agricultural lands where clean-cutting is not used, stands of hemlock reproduction over 3 inches in diameter at breast height will be slashed in the discretion of the Forest officer and all brush will be piled and burned in accordance with the requirements of the Forest officer.

21. Logs longer than 16 feet will be scaled as two or more logs. Upon all logs 4 inches additional length will be allowed for trimming; logs overrunning the allowance will be scaled as of the next standard log length. Upon all cedar poles one inch for each five feet in length will be allowed for trimming; poles overrunning this allowance will be scaled as the next longer standard pole length.

22. Cedar will be so utilized as to produce material of the greatest value under the terms of this contract in the judgment of the Forest officer, excepting that cedar poles need not be cut longer than 60 feet at the option of the purchaser, and material suitable for saw logs will not be required to be utilized as shingle bolts.

23. Only oil will be used as fuel in any steam locomotive or donkey engine operated in connection with this sale from April 15 to October 15 excepting with the written consent of the Forest Supervisor.

24. We agree to pay for all timber cut prior to May 1, 1917, at the rates specified above; for all timber cut subsequent to May 1, 1917, and prior to May 1, 1920, at such rates as shall be designated by the Forester on May 1, 1917; for all timber cut subsequent to May 1, 1920, at such rates as shall be designated by the Forester on May 1, 1920; provided, that the rates to be designated upon each of the respective dates shall be determined as follows:

(a) For the purpose of this contract it is agreed that the average mill run lumber prices per M feet board measure prevailing at the date of execution hereof, f. o. b., cars, at the mills operating in Idaho north of the Salmon River and in Washington east of Spokane, are \$15.00 for yellow pine, \$20.00 for white pine, \$13.00 for Engelmann spruce, \$11.00 for Douglas fir, larch and lodgepole pine, and \$10.00 for cedar saw timber, and for cedar poles sold in the general market the following rates: 25' 6", \$1.20; 30' 6", \$1.47; 30' 7", \$2.00; 35' 7", \$2.80; 35' 8", \$3.20; 40' 7", \$3.28; 40' 8", \$3.70. (Rates for greater lengths to be ascertained and inserted in the final contract.)

(b) The Forester shall ascertain the average mill run lumber and the average pole prices prevailing for the various species and dimensions above specified, f. o. b. cars, at the mills and pole yards, respectively, operating in the territory above defined during the years ending December 31, 1916 and 1919.

(c) If the average price of any species, prevailing during any one of said years specified in (b) shows an increase over the price of the same species agreed upon as prevailing at the date of execution hereof, of \$2.00 per M feet board measure, or less, for saw timber, or 10%, or less, for poles, no increase





shall be made in the stumpage rate for saw timber species or poles as fixed on the following May 1st. If the increase in the average price of any species is greater than \$2.00 per M feet board measure or 10% for poles, not more than 75% of the amount of such increase in excess of \$2.00 or 10%, respectively, may in the discretion of the Forester, be added to the stumpage rate for such material as fixed on the following May 1st.

(d) If in the territory above defined during the life of this agreement certain of the material cut from any of the species included in this sale is manufactured into or sold for other products than those specified in this contract, the market value of such products and the proportion of the total cut of the species so used, in the territory above defined during the calendar year preceding the next readjustment date, shall be considered by the Forester, upon an equitable basis comparable to the thousand board feet of manufactured lumber, in determining the average mill run price of the species as above specified; provided, that the Forester may at any time, upon application from the purchaser, establish a special rate for material other than that specified in this contract which the purchaser elects to remove for sale, which rate shall be equitable in accordance with the current market value of such material.

(e) It is further agreed that the Secretary of Agriculture will, upon written application from the purchaser setting forth good and sufficient reasons therefor, and showing the existence of a serious emergency arising from changes in market conditions, since the last readjustment of stumpage rates, at his option either: (1) Redetermine and establish the stumpage rates and designate a date when the rates as redetermined shall be effective, which date shall be within six months of the date of application, or (2) grant an extension of time within which the respective amounts of timber specified in Clause 11 shall be removed, not to exceed the total period for the removal of the timber specified in this contract, when action of either character is necessary in his judgment to relieve the purchaser from hardship; provided, that in all cases the stumpage rates as readjusted upon application to the Secretary shall be determined in accordance with the methods and under the terms above set forth; and provided further, that the stumpage rates so determined upon application of the purchaser shall apply only during the remainder of the period then current, terminating upon one of the respective dates above specified, when the stumpage rates shall be regularly redetermined and established.

25. In the application of the foregoing clause it is understood that the Secretary of Agriculture will readjust the stumpage rates upon application from the purchaser, if it is shown to his satisfaction that for a period of one year market conditions have not permitted operation by the purchaser at a profit above operating costs, including office and supervisory expenses, interest, taxes, insurance, and reasonable charges for the depreciation and maintenance of the plant.



26. It is further agreed that in no event will the stumpage rates as established upon any of the respective dates above named or upon the application of the purchaser be less than those specified herein to be paid for timber cut prior to May 1, 1917.

27. It is further agreed that in making any readjustment of stumpage prices the Forester may require such modification in the clauses numbered 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 22 in this agreement as are necessary in his judgment to protect the interests of the United States; provided, that such modification shall be limited to requirements contained in current timber sale contracts executed by purchasers and approved by officers of the Forest Service prior to the date of such readjustment; and provided also, that any additional operating costs entailed by such modifications, as ascertained by the Forester, shall be deducted from the readjustment stumpage price.

28. This contract is intended to provide for logging in the woods by means of horses on areas which are not to be cut clean. Any other method of logging may be employed only with the consent of the Forest officer approving this contract and under such conditions and restrictions as may be agreed upon with him.

29. The plan of logging operations on the respective portions of the sale area shall be approved by the Forest officer in charge, and shall as far as practicable, provide for the removal of the timber on lands classified as agricultural before logging is begun on any other areas. When operations are begun on any natural logging area, the cutting on that area shall be fully completed to the satisfaction of the Forest officer in charge before cutting may begin on other areas, unless written permission is given by the Forest officer in charge to begin cutting on a different area, with the understanding that as soon as conditions warrant it cutting will be resumed on the area left incomplete. After decision in writing by the Forest officer in charge that the purchaser has complied satisfactorily with the contract requirements as to specified areas, the purchaser shall not be required to move back upon or do additional work on such areas.

30. Any material cut and removed for sale below the minimum size specified for sawlogs in Clause 10 or 18 shall be scaled, measured or counted, as the Forester shall prescribe; converted into board measure, log scale, in accordance with a ratio determined by the Forester which shall conform with the current practice of the Forest Service; and paid for in accordance with the established rate for such species, unless or until a special rate upon such material is established by the Forester upon application of the purchaser.

31. The ground in the vicinity of logging camps, mills, stables, and other structures shall be kept in a clean, sanitary condition; and rubbish shall be removed and burned or buried. When camps or other establishments of the operator are moved from one location to another, all debris shall be burned or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Forest officer in charge.

32. All the books pertaining to our logging operations and milling busi-





ness in connection with this sale will be open to inspection at any time by a Forest officer authorized by the District Forester to make such inspection, with the understanding that the information so obtained shall be confidential.

33. The title to the timber included in this agreement shall remain in the United States until it has been paid for and scaled, measured, or counted, as herein provided.

34. The decision of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be final in the interpretation of the regulations and provisions governing the sale, cutting, and removal of the timber covered by this agreement.

35. Work may be suspended by the Forest officer in charge if the conditions and requirements contained in this agreement are disregarded, and the failure to comply with any one of said conditions and requirements, if persisted in, will be sufficient cause for the Forester to revoke this agreement and to cancel all permits for other uses of the National Forest.

36. No Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, after his election or appointment, and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise thereupon. Nothing, however, herein contained shall be construed to extend to any incorporated company, where such contract or agreement is made for the general benefit of such incorporation or company. (Section 3741, Revised Statutes, and Sections 114 to 116, Act of March 4, 1909.)

37. Refund of deposits under this agreement will be made only at the discretion of the Forester or District Forester.

38. This agreement will not be assigned in whole or in part.

39. The conditions of the sale are completely set forth in this agreement, and none of its terms can be varied or modified except with the written consent of the Forester or District Forester. No other Forest officer has been or will be given authority for this purpose.

40. And as a further guarantee of a faithful performance of the conditions of this agreement we deliver herewith a bond in the sum of ....., and do further agree that all moneys paid under this agreement shall, upon failure on our part to fulfill all and singular the conditions and requirements herein set forth, or made a part hereof, be retained by the United States to be applied as far as may be to the satisfaction of our obligations assumed hereunder.

Signed in duplicate this.....day of....., 191.....

Witnesses:

.....  
.....

Approved at..... under the above conditions.  
....., 191.....

.....  
.....



## **RULES FOR MARKING AND BRUSH DISPOSAL**

### **Agricultural Land**

#### **1. Method of Cutting—**

Agricultural land should be cut clean of all material merchantable in the judgment of the Forest officer and in accordance with the terms of the contract covering such areas. Small patches of small timber suitable for farm improvements should be reserved where practicable.

#### **2. Brush Disposal—**

Upon agricultural areas a broadcast slash burn should be used to dispose of the debris. All non-merchantable trees over 3 inches D. B. H. will be cut and lopped, and all non-merchantable snags over 20 feet in height will be felled on a strip 200 feet wide along the exterior boundaries of the agricultural areas. To control burning by this method fire lines should be constructed between the areas to be burned and adjacent areas. The areas to be burned should be broken into smaller divisions by cross lines when necessary in the judgment of the Forest officer. The lines should be one chain wide, upon which all debris (including all slash created by the logging operation, all reproduction growing on the strip, etc., but not large logs and duff) should be piled and burned before the general slash burn is started. Where necessary in the judgment of the Forest officer, a 2-foot trail to mineral soil will be cleared through the center of the fire line parallel to its sides. Fire lines should be constructed around patches of small timber reserved for farm improvements.

### **Non-Agricultural Land**

On non-agricultural lands at least 75% of the larch and not to exceed 25% of any other species will be reserved.

**A.** Well timbered land upon which the timber is usually fairly even-aged. A good stock of timber only slightly if at all damaged by fire and running well to white pine. (Representative stand on Section 12, Twp 32 N., R. 45 E., W. M., near Charbonneau Ranch.)

#### **1. Method of Cutting—**

Clean cut approximately 75% of the area, leaving approximately 25% standing in the form of strips or blocks for seed. Seed strips should run up and down the slopes approximately at right angles to the contour and along the crests of the ridges. The strips up and down the slopes should have a minimum width of 100 feet and those on the crests of the larger ridges where exposed to considerable wind action, a minimum of 200 feet. From the seed strips, when reasonably accessible and when no harm will be done to the remaining stand, merchantable dead timber and cedar poles 35 feet and over in length not needed for seed should be removed, but no other cutting should be done. On clean-cut areas only diseased, badly suppressed individuals and large and old trees of the "Monarch" type of larch should be cut. This will leave from 75% to 95% by volume of the larch. Larch should, however, be



cut in shallow and exposed but moist draws where the danger of windfall is serious, within the general limit of the 25%. Where protection from fire is practicable, as in draws and in the middle of fire lines, an occasional thrifty cedar should be selected and reserved for seed, which with the larch will constitute the only merchantable timber on the clean-cut areas. No portion of any clean-cut area should be over 200 feet from the nearest seed strip or block.

## 2. Brush Disposal—

Brush should be disposed of by slashing and broadcast burning. All trees on the area clean cut, both green and dead, excepting larch and cedar marked to be left, should be slashed, including snags over 20 feet high. Young growth consisting chiefly of hemlock (less than 200 young white pine per acre) should be destroyed as far as practicable. This will require slashing unmerchantable hemlock down to 3 inches D. B. H., in the discretion of the Forest officer in charge, and piling such material with other brush. Slash should be pulled at least 10 feet from the butts of larch and cedar marked for leaving so that there will be less danger of injury when the slash is burned. Fire lines similar to those mentioned for agricultural lands should be cleared on the clean-cut areas adjacent to the seed strips.

**B.** Stands which have been more or less broken by fire or other means and in which considerable young growth has started, including a satisfactory amount of white pine. (Representative stand, Section 15, Twp. 58 N., R. 5 W., near the Newcomb Ranch.)

### 1. Method of Cutting—

Where the timber which has escaped injury includes a sufficient amount of white pine, cedar, and other species, excepting larch, to justify cutting, the area should be cut clean, as under A 1, leaving only small patches of the younger, thriftier trees for seed, amounting to at least one-fifth of an acre in area where available, including several white pine trees and also cedar where possible, so disposed, if possible, that no portion of the clean-cut area will be more than 200 feet from the seed patches. From such seed patches no white pine, cedar, larch, fir, spruce, or yellow pine will be cut, but other species will be removed if merchantable. The seed groups will be left with the object of starting reproduction in case accidental fire destroys the reproduction now on the ground and also to start reproduction on those areas where the present young growth is unavoidably destroyed in logging or brush burning. Special effort should be made by the Forest officer in charge to protect reproduction stands of desirable species in approving the location of logging roads or other improvements which the operator might otherwise project through them. On the other hand the location of roads and other improvements through stands of hemlock reproduction which it is desired to destroy should be encouraged. The seed groups should ordinarily contain as little down timber as possible and debris should be especially carefully disposed of around their edges to lessen the danger from fire. Where





stands in which fire has occurred contain very large quantities of larch with little or no other species, no cutting should be done.

2. Brush Disposal—

Since a strong effort will be made to preserve the reproduction already started of the desirable species, the brush should be piled and burned in accordance with the directions of the Forest officer in charge.

**C.** Stands in which selection cutting is desirable owing to the fact that the stands contain thrifty trees of many ages, the younger of which it is desirable to leave. (Representative stand in yellow pine and fir, Sections 34 and 3, North of the Gleason Ranger Station.)

1. Method of Cutting—

Such stands are generally those containing yellow pine and Douglas fir, particularly. Douglas fir should in general be discriminated against. In such cases the merchantable fir to a diameter limit of approximately 14 inches should be cut and practically all mature and overmature yellow pine should be cut except where there is no yellow pine reproduction, when seed trees should be left. In such areas there is usually a good reproduction of fir of many ages and a fair reproduction of pine, particularly of the youngest ages. The reproduction of pine on the drier sites where such stands occur is desirable, so that where young growth of yellow pine is lacking or in danger of destruction through logging, the marking should be light. Seed trees, even though mature, should be left in all doubtful cases. In a few cases selection stands containing white pine of a number of different ages occur. Where there will be a considerable amount of such immature white pine left after the removal of the larger trees together with a fair amount of cedar and larch without an excessive amount of hemlock and white fir, the selection system of cutting should be used with the idea of removing the mature and overmature timber and leaving a thrifty young stand of pine of approximate even age. Larch and cedar should be handled as under A 1.

2. Brush Disposal—

The brush will be piled and burned. Stands of hemlock reproduction containing in mixture less than 200 thrifty young white pine trees per acre should be slashed (to a minimum diameter of 3 inches) and piled and burned with other brush.

### MISCELLANEOUS

The final day for receiving bids is April 1. Forms for submitting bids should be secured from the Forest Supervisor, Newport, Washington.

Before any bid will be accepted the bidder will be required to furnish a certified statement, as to his financial organization and backing, which will satisfy the District Forester that the sale can be handled successfully.

With each bid there should be submitted a statement outlining the plan of operation of the bidder, which will be taken into consideration when the bids are opened. For instance, a statement to the effect that a railway from



Priest River would be installed, other conditions remaining the same, would be considered more advantageous to the Government than a plan outlining a sleigh haul and driving proposition, because such a railway would do more for the permanent development of the country and would add to the value of Government stumpage not included in these sales.

An informal written plan of action will be agreed upon between the purchaser and the Forest Service. This plan will outline the organization necessary on the part of both the operator and the Forest Service for the proper administration of the sale, settlement of differences of opinion, marking and brush disposal rules, sanitary rules, the order in which cutting will proceed, etc.

Maps on a large scale and logging cost data in much greater detail can be inspected in the Forest Supervisor's office at Newport, Washington. The Forest Supervisor will also be glad to give any additional information at his command upon personal or written request.





NATIONAL  
FOREST BOUNDARY  
Scale 4m.=1117.

WILLAMETTE MER.

R.44E.

R.45E. R.46E. R.6W.

R.5W.

R.4W.

R.3W.

R.2W.

FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1911

BOISE MER.

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST  
Boundaries of Stake Areas.  
Areas to be cut.









